

Radiative Corrections to Higgs Production:

How accurate are our
predictions?

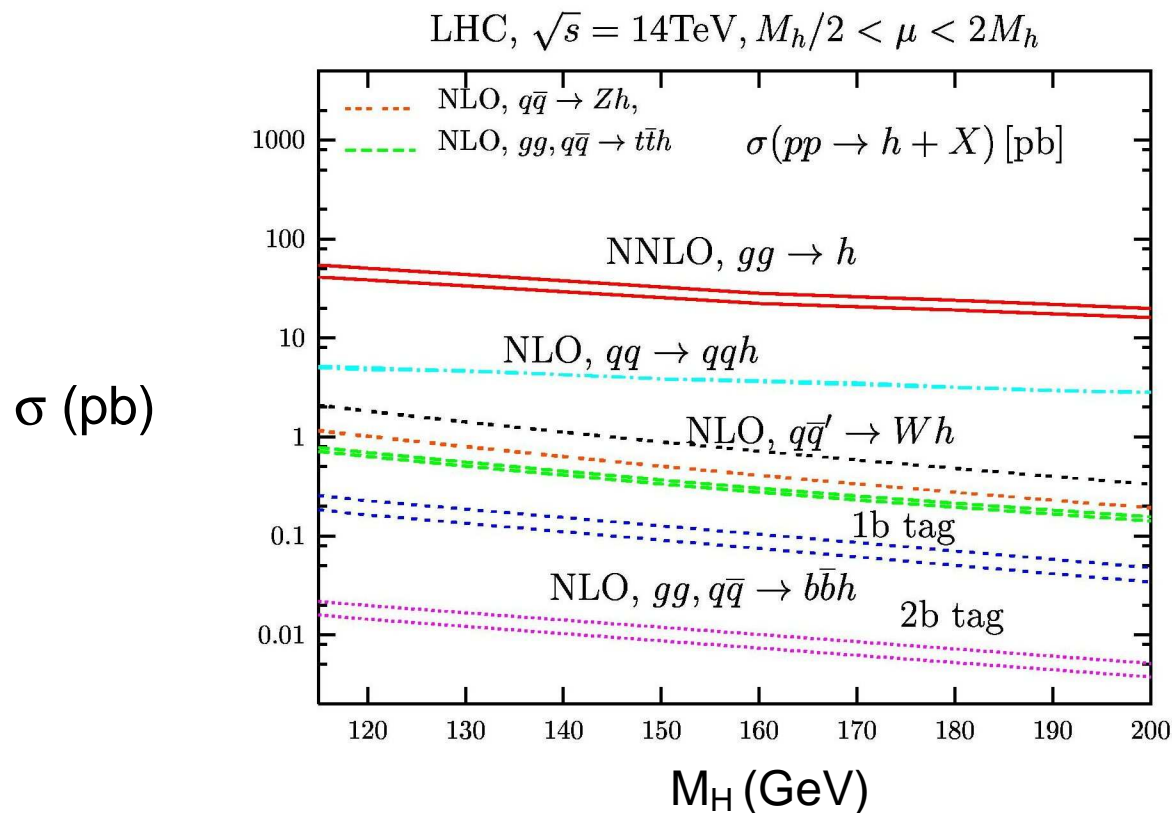
S. Dawson

University of Washington

January, 2009

Higgs Production

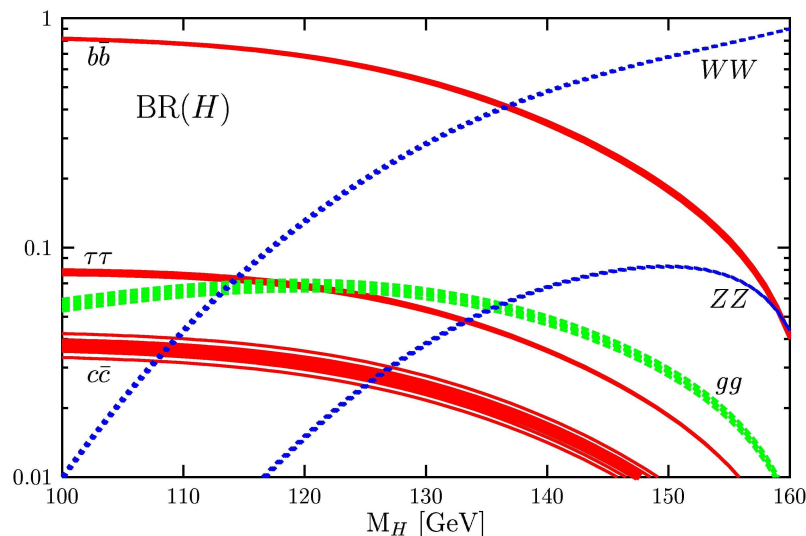
- How well do we know cross sections?
- What assumptions go into plots?



Bands are scale dependence only in this plot

Branching Ratios

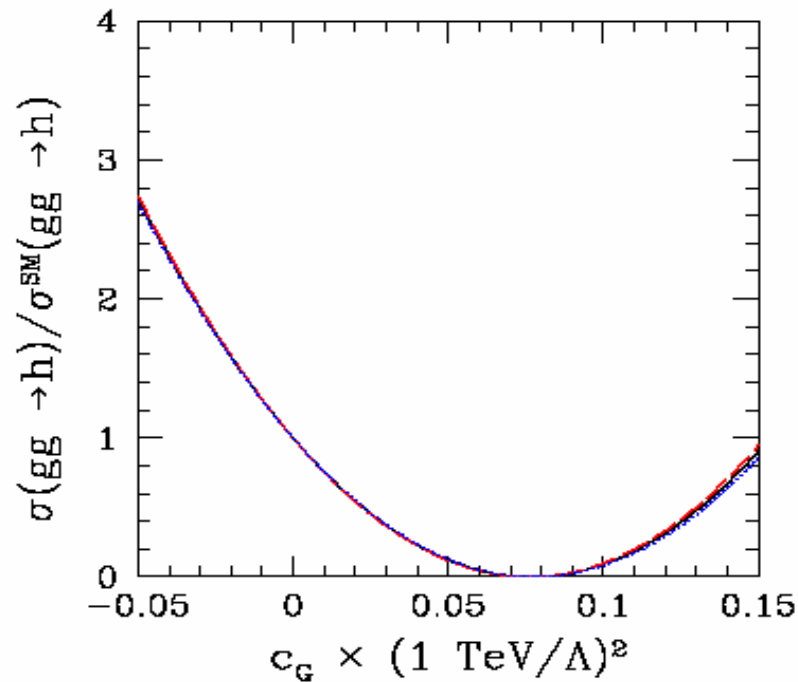
- Bands are theory uncertainty
 - Includes all known higher order corrections
 - Largest uncertainty from $m_b = 4.88 \pm .07$ GeV



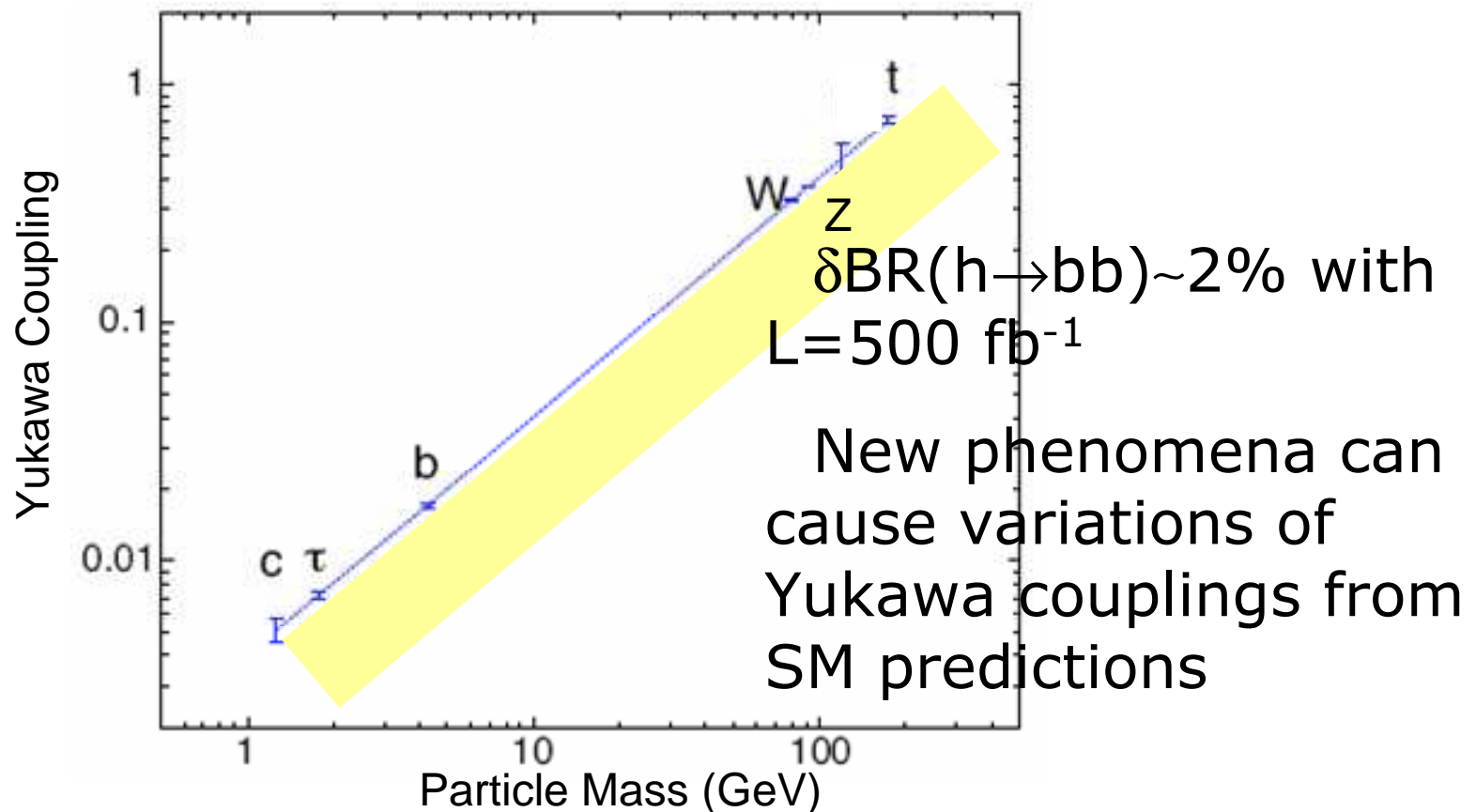
FEYNHIGGS, HDECAY
include known higher
order corrections

Can we use Higgs rates to distinguish between models?

$$L_{eff} = -c_g 2\pi\alpha_s \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \frac{H}{v} G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{\mu\nu A}$$

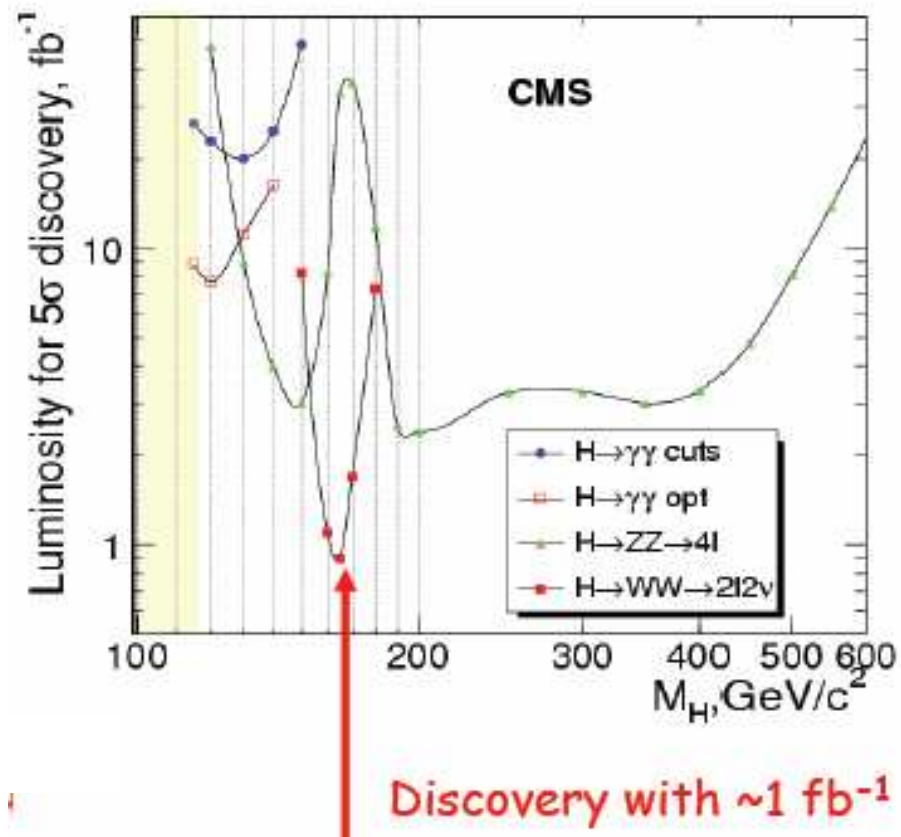


ILC Measurements



Yellow band corresponds to new physics on the 1-5 TeV scale

CMS SM Higgs, 2008



Gluon Fusion

Largest rate for all M_H at LHC

- Sensitive to top quark Yukawa λ_t

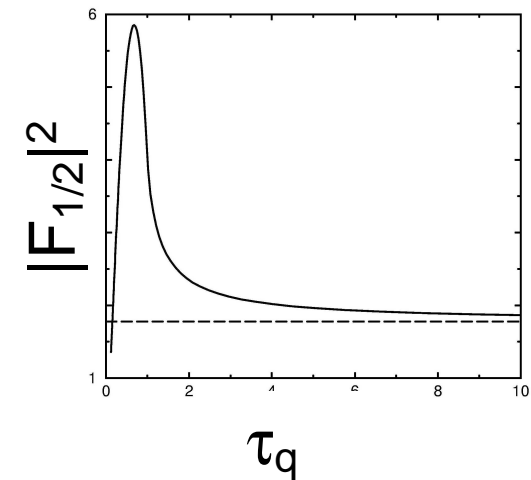
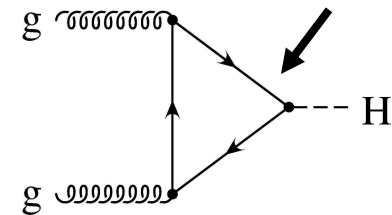
Lowest order cross section:

$$\hat{\sigma}_0(gg \rightarrow h) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)^2}{1024\pi v^2} \left| \sum_q F_{1/2}(\tau_q) \right|^2 \delta(M_h^2 - \hat{s})$$

- $\tau_q = 4M_q^2/M_H^2$
- Light Quarks:
 $F_{1/2} \rightarrow (M_b/M_H)^2 \log(M_b/M_H)$
- Heavy Quarks: $F_{1/2} \rightarrow -4/3$
- Counts # heavy generations

In SM, b-quark loops unimportant

*Largest contribution
is top loop*



*Rapid approach to heavy
quark limit*

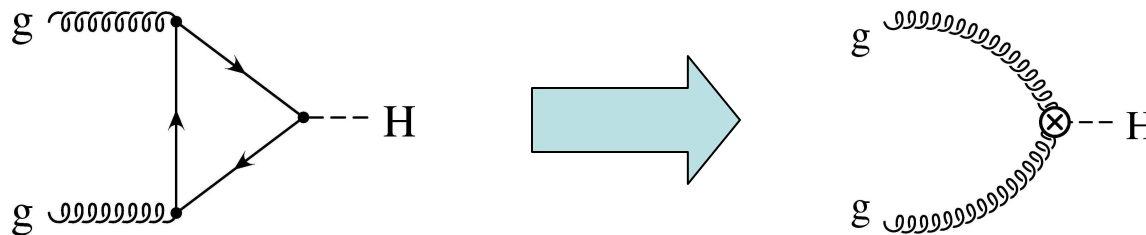
Gluon Fusion

- Hadronic cross section

$$\sigma(s, M_H) = \sum_{ij} \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 f_i(x_1, \mu_F) f_j(x_2, \mu_F) \int dx \delta\left(1 - \frac{M_H^2}{x_1 x_2 s}\right) x \hat{\sigma}_{ij}$$

- QCD corrections

- Dominated by heavy top loops
- NLO cross section known for arbitrary top quark mass
- NNLO cross section known only in $M_t \rightarrow \infty$ limit

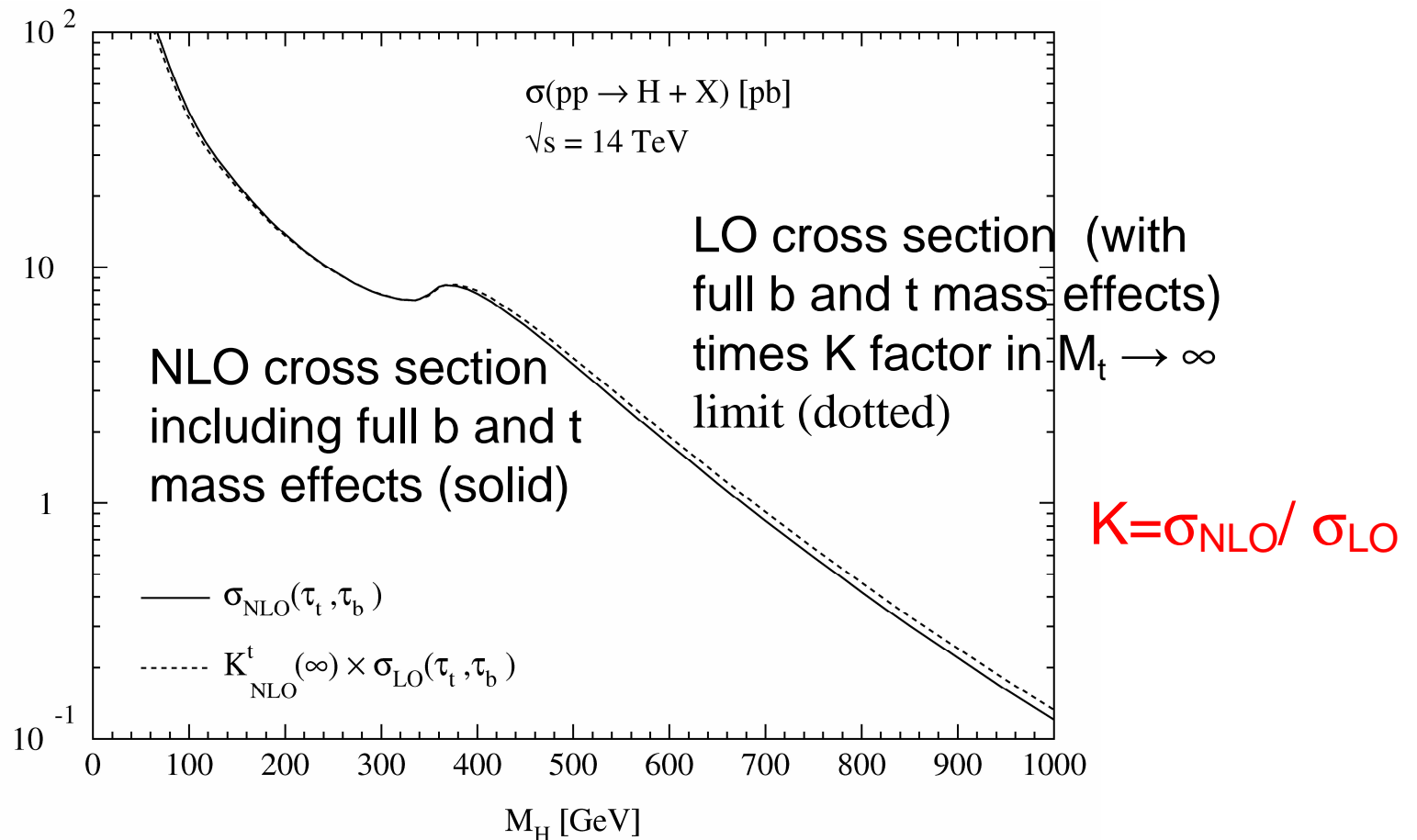


Overview

- NLO QCD corrections large (increase LO rate by 80-100%)
- NNLO corrections to σ increase rate by 15-20% for $M_H < 200$ GeV
- Soft gluon resummation increases rate by $\sim 6\%$
- EW corrections increase rate by $\sim 5\%$

Corrections all increase cross section

$M_t \rightarrow \infty$ Excellent Approximation for NLO $gg \rightarrow H$ rate



Effective Lagrangian Approach

- For heavy top, integrate out top

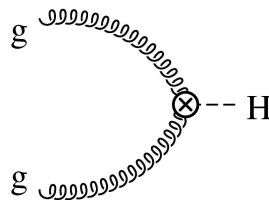
$$L = C_t(m_t, \mu) \frac{H}{v} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{12\pi} G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{\mu\nu A}$$

- C_t known to NNLO

$$C_t(m_t, \mu) = 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{4\pi} (5C_A - 3C_F) + \left(\frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{4\pi} \right)^2 (\dots)$$

- Generates effective vertices

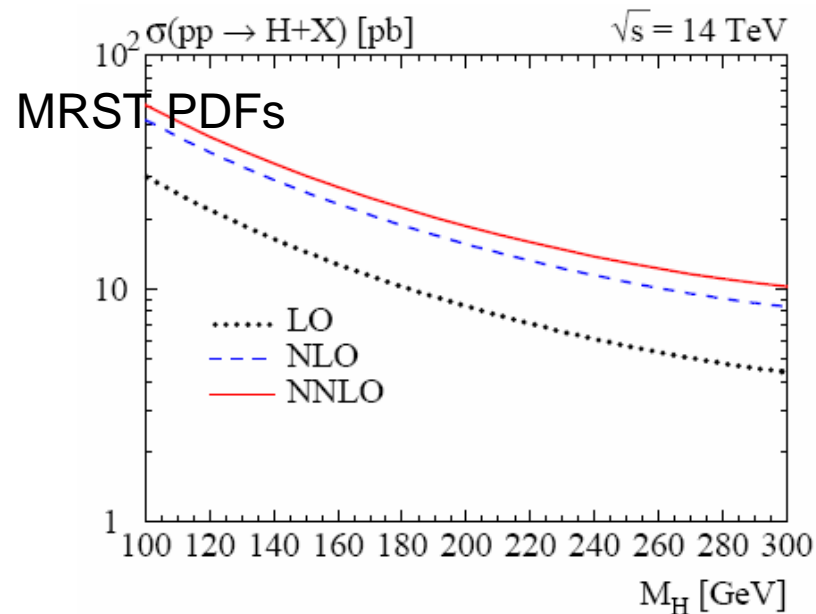
Known



Kramer, Laenen, Spira, arXiv:hep-ph/9611272, Chetyrkin, Kniehl, Steinhasuser, arXiv:hep-ph/9705240

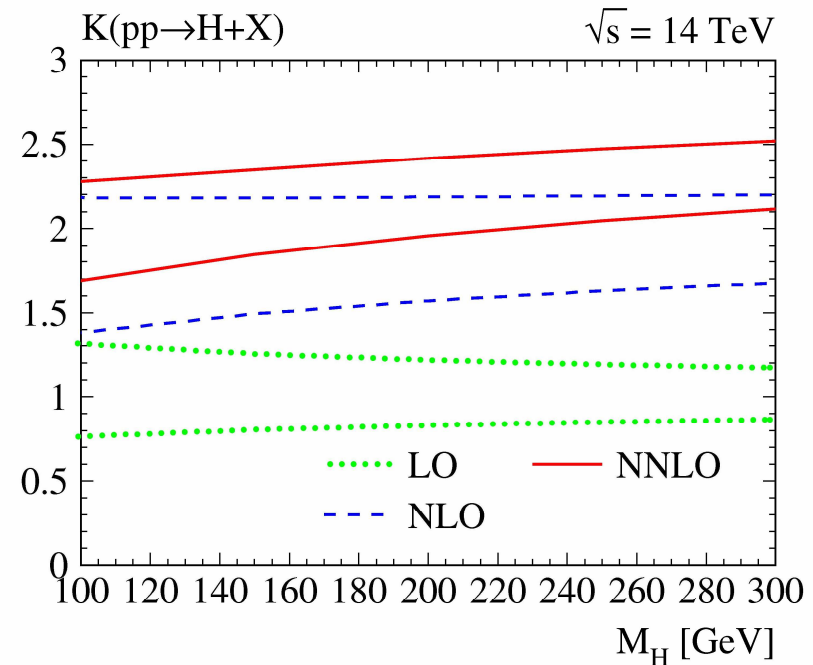
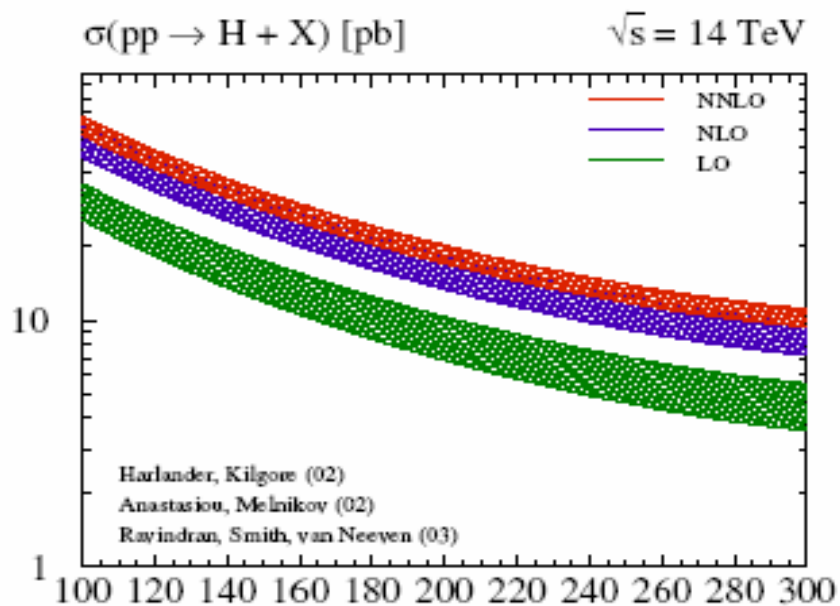
NNLO Result

- Only in large M_t limit
 - Normalize to exact LO result



Harlander & Kilgore, hep-ph/0201206; Ravindran, Smith, & van Neerven, hep-ph/0409088; Anastasiou & Melnikov, arXiv:0207004

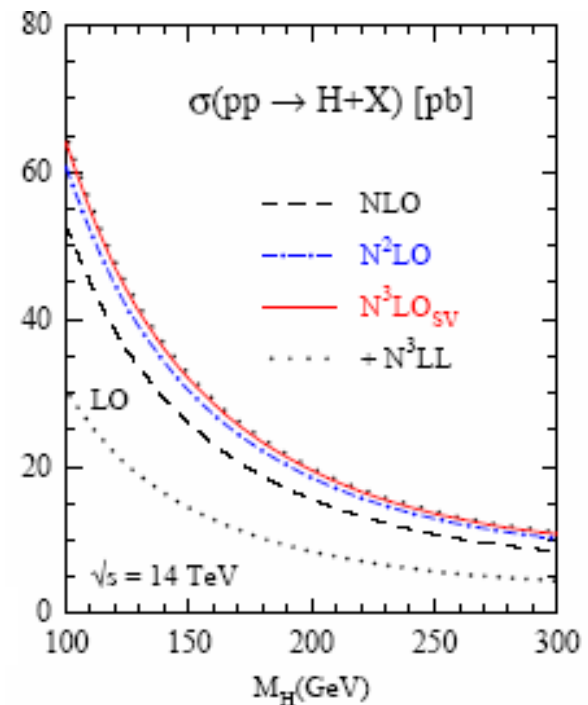
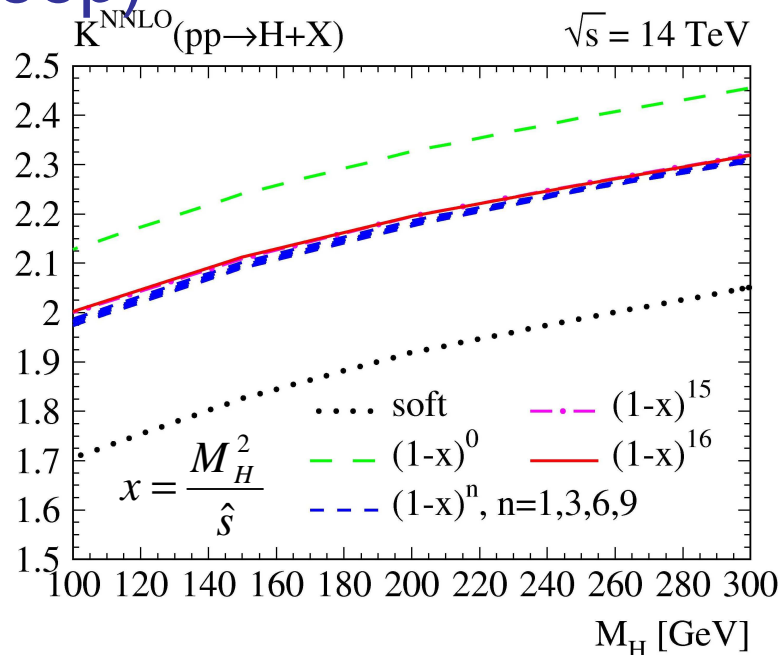
Scale Dependence Poor Estimate of Uncertainty



$$M_H/2 < \mu_R, \mu_F < 2 M_H$$

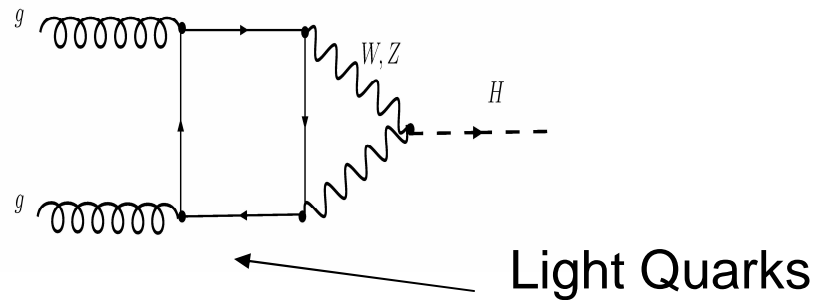
Soft Contribution

- Why should large M_t limit work?
- Much of the correction comes from soft contribution (which doesn't resolve top quark loop)



Kilgore and Harlander

Electroweak Contributions



Enhanced by N_{lf} , No Yukawa suppression

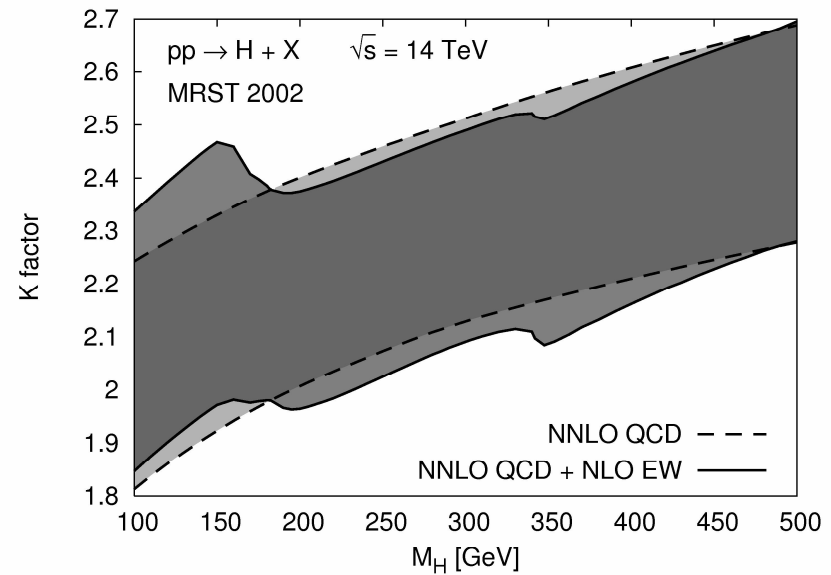
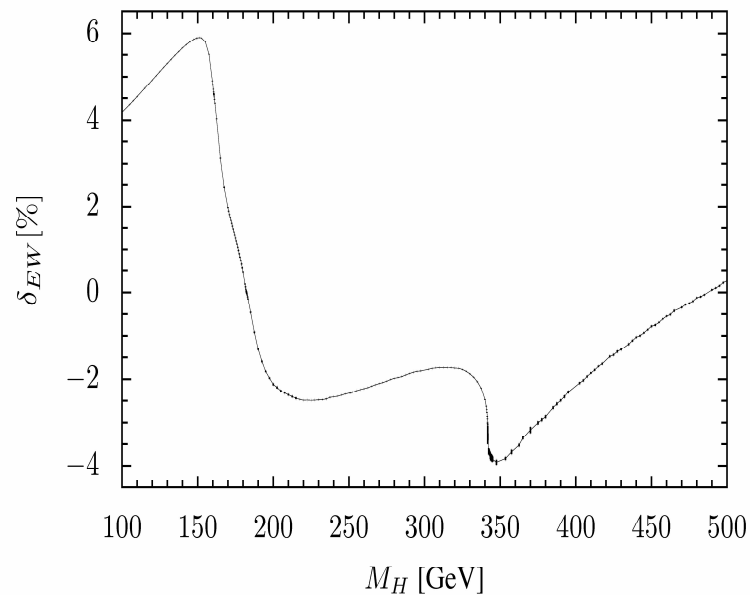
$$L_{eff} = \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} \frac{H}{v} C_1 G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{\mu\nu A}$$

$$C_1 = 1 + \alpha_s C_a + \alpha_s^2 C_b + \delta_{EW}$$

$$\delta_{EW} = \frac{3\alpha}{16\pi s_W^2} \left[\frac{2}{c_W^2} \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{7}{3} s_W^2 + \frac{22}{9} s_W^4 \right) + 4 \right]$$

Aglietti, Bonciani, Degross, Vicini, arXiv:0404071,
Actis, Passarino, Sturm, Uccirati, arXiv.0809.1301

Electroweak Contributions



Scale variation, $M_H/2 < \mu_R, \mu_F < 2 M_H$

Do EW/QCD Corrections Factorize?

- Can we write:

$$\boxed{C_1 = (1 + \delta_{EW}) (1 + \alpha_S C_a + \alpha_S^2 C_b)} \quad \boxed{\times} \quad ?$$

$$C_1 = 1 + \alpha_S C_a + \alpha_S^2 C_b + \delta_{EW} \left(1 + \alpha_S C_{a,EW} + \alpha_S^2 C_{b,EW} \right)$$

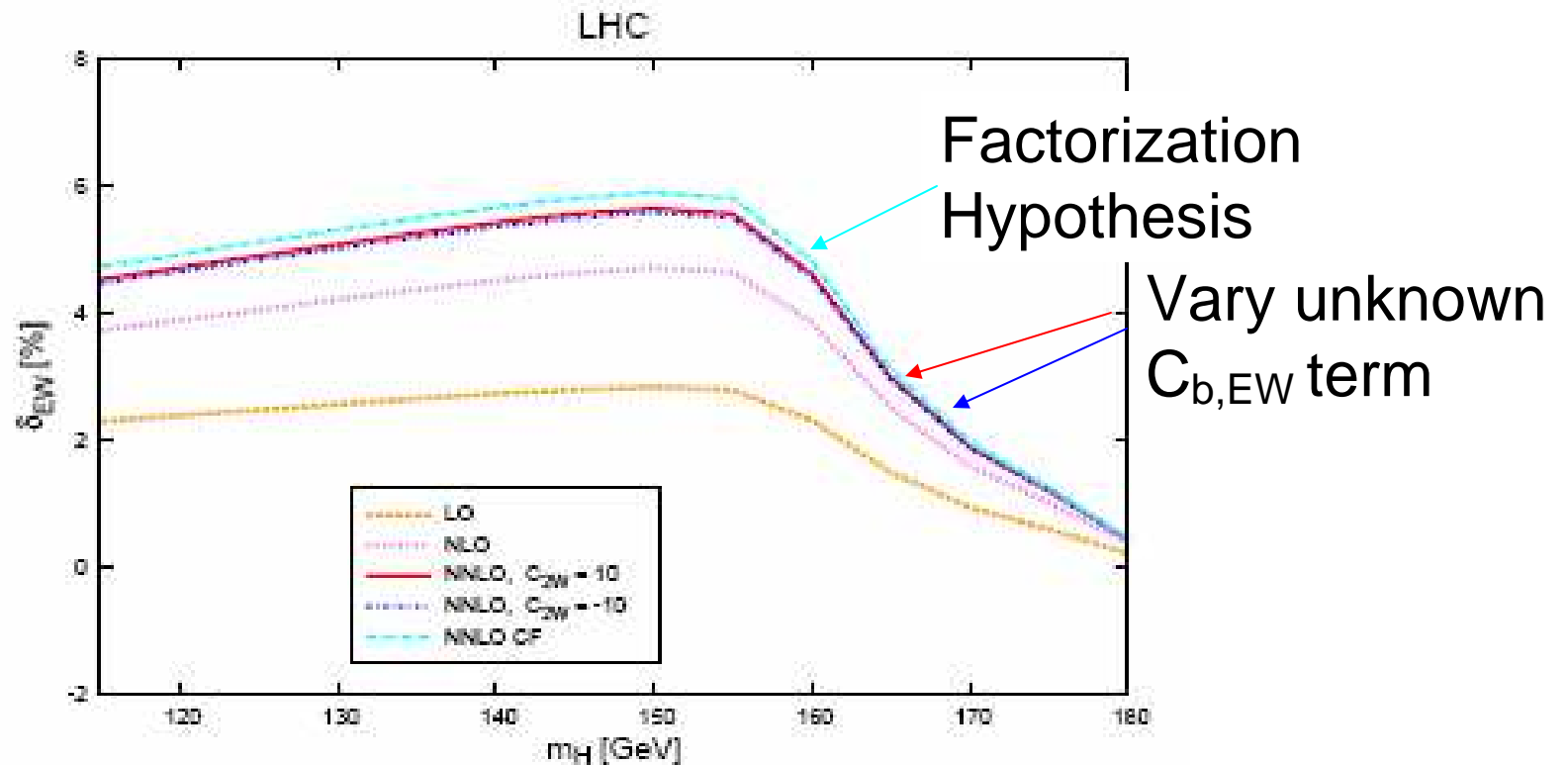
Unknown



Mixed QCD-EW Effects

- Do EW effects receive large QCD enhancements?
 - Exact calculation requires 3-loop diagrams with many mass scales
 - Compute $C_{a,EW}$ in limit $M_H/M_W \ll 1$
 - $C_{a,EW}=7/6$ (would be $11/4$ if QCD-EW factorized)

EW-QCD Factorization Good Approximation

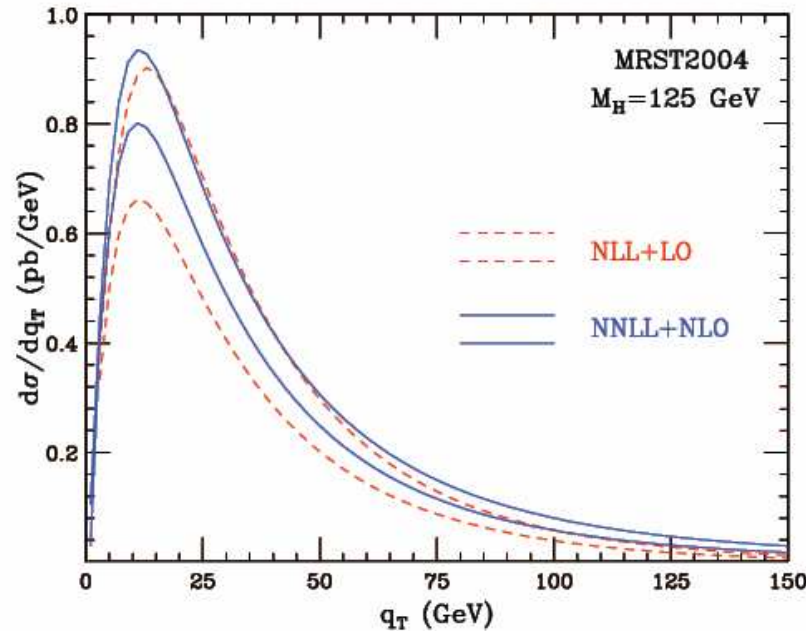


Factorization approximation works well

q_T distribution of Higgs

- Gluon fusion produces Higgs with no q_T at LO
- Non-zero q_T first at $O(\alpha_s^3)$ from $gg \rightarrow Hg$
- Large M_t valid for $q_T < M_H, M_t$
- NLO QCD known in large M_t for $gg \rightarrow Hg$

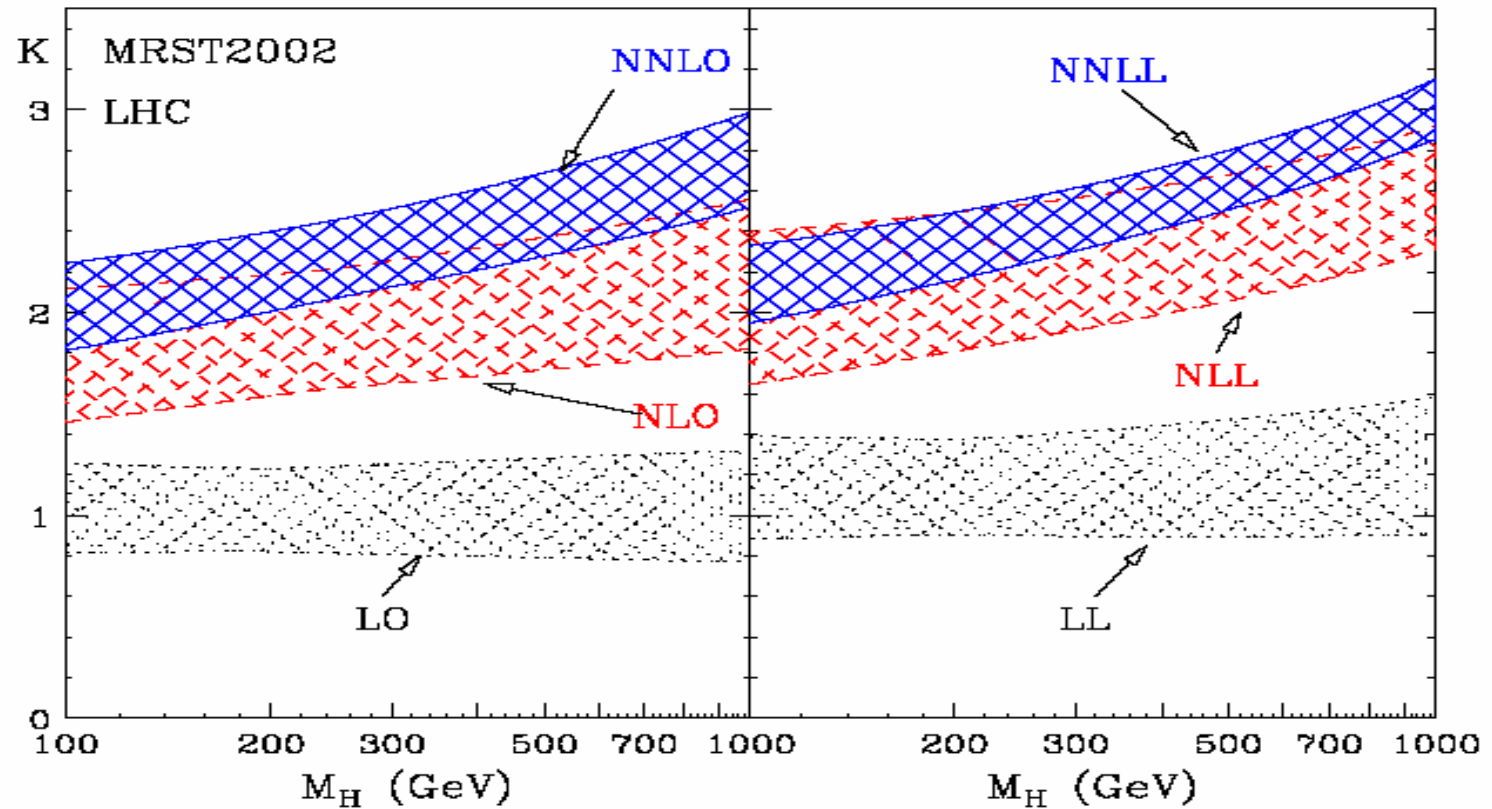
Re-Sum Soft Gluons



- Large q_T , fixed order calculation valid
- Most events at small q_T where large logs, $\alpha_S^n \ln^{2n} M_H^2/q_T^2$, must be resummed to all orders
- Resummed calculation at low q_T matched to fixed order at large q_T

Bozzi, Catani, deFlorian, Grazzini, 2003, hep-ph/0508068, arXiv:0707.3887

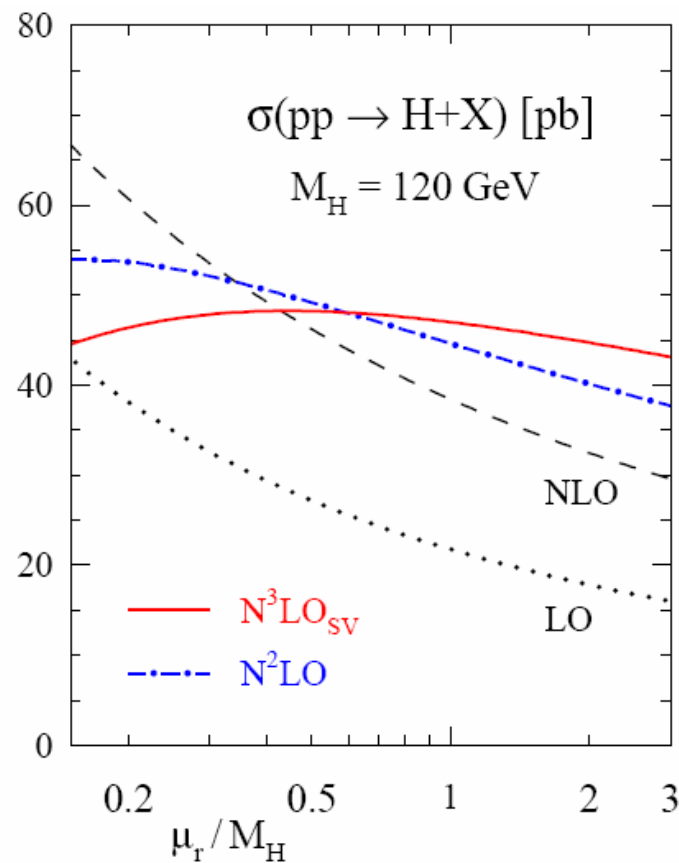
Soft Resummation



Catani, Grazzini, de Florian, Nason, 2003

N³LO Soft Terms

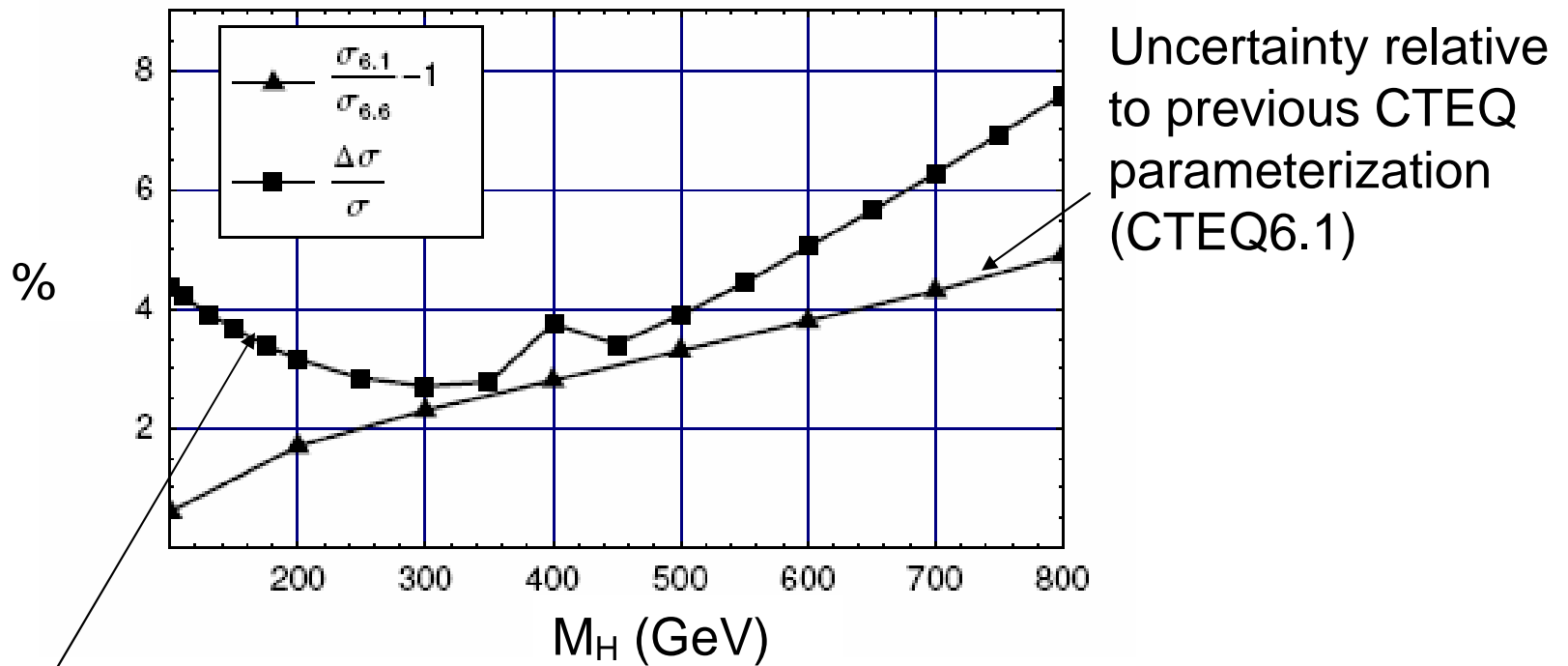
- Improves scale dependence



Moch, Vogt; Laenen, Magnea (2005)

PDF Uncertainties in $gg \rightarrow H$

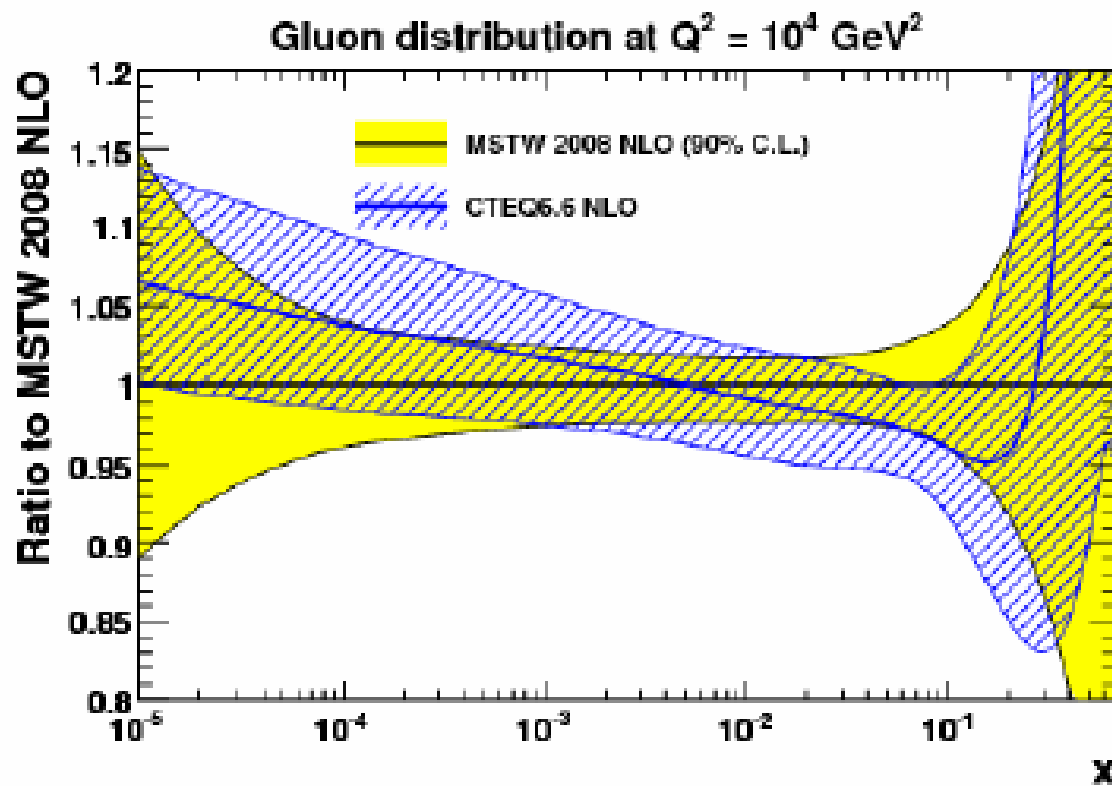
NLO cross section with $\mu_R = \mu_F = M_H$



PDF uncertainty of CTEQ6M fit

New PDFs

- MSTW2008



Beyond Large M_t

- Compute large \hat{s} limit for $gg \rightarrow H$
- Use NLO as testing ground
- Idea:
 - High energy behavior is different for pointlike ggH effective vertex and true vertex with resolved top

$$\hat{\sigma}_{gg} \approx \hat{\sigma}_{LO} \left(\delta(1-x) + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} B(x, M_t) \right) \quad x = \frac{M_H^2}{\hat{s}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} B(x, \infty) \approx \ln(x) \\ B(x, M_t) \approx \text{constant} \end{array} \right\} \text{High energy limits}$$

- Construct interpolating function

Marzani, Ball, DelDuca, Forte, Vicini, arXiv:0801.2544

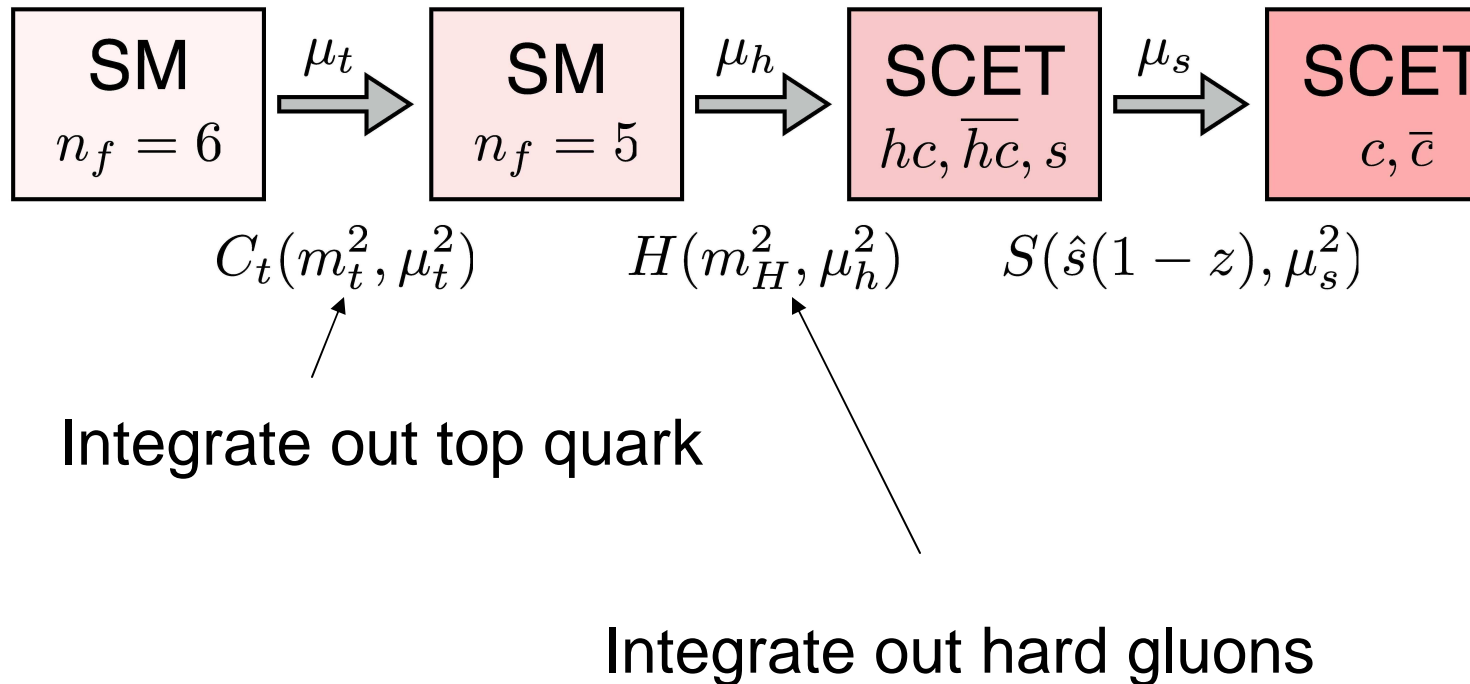
Beyond the Large M_t Limit

	K_{NLO}	K_{NNLO}
	$M_H=130 \text{ GeV}$	
Large M_t	1.800	2.140
Exact	1.797	
Approx.	1.796	2.136
	$M_H=280 \text{ GeV}$	
Large M_t	1.976	2.420
Exact	1.958	
Approx.	1.959	2.394

Marzani et al, arXiv: 0809.4934

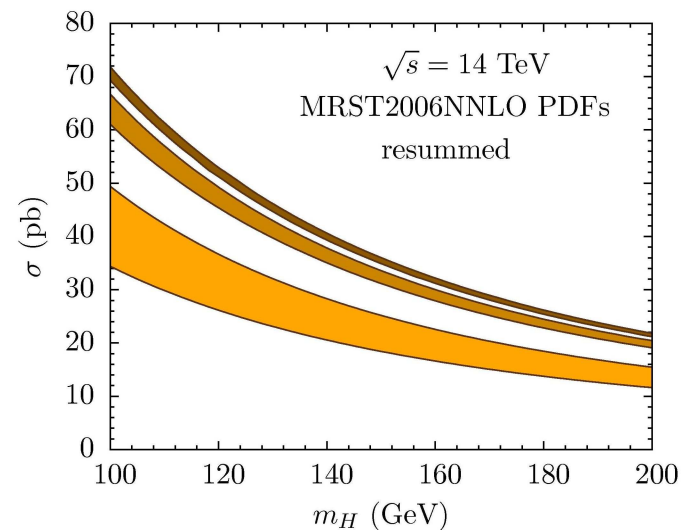
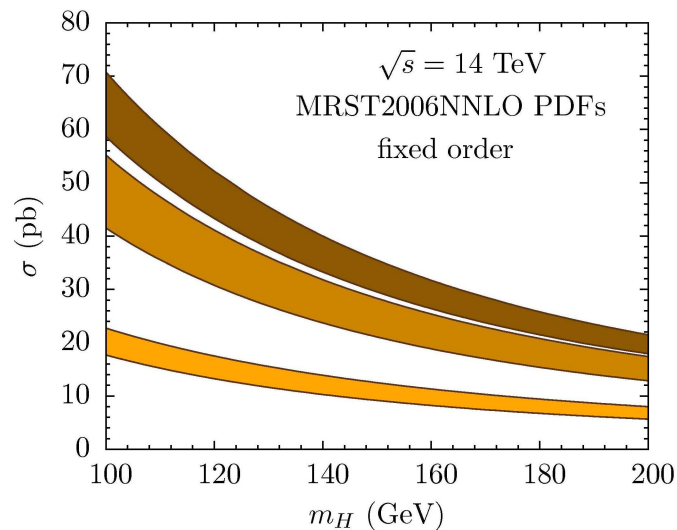
Sum π^2 and Soft Logs

- Series of effective field theories



Use Renormalization Group

- Sum terms $(C_A \pi \alpha_s)^n$

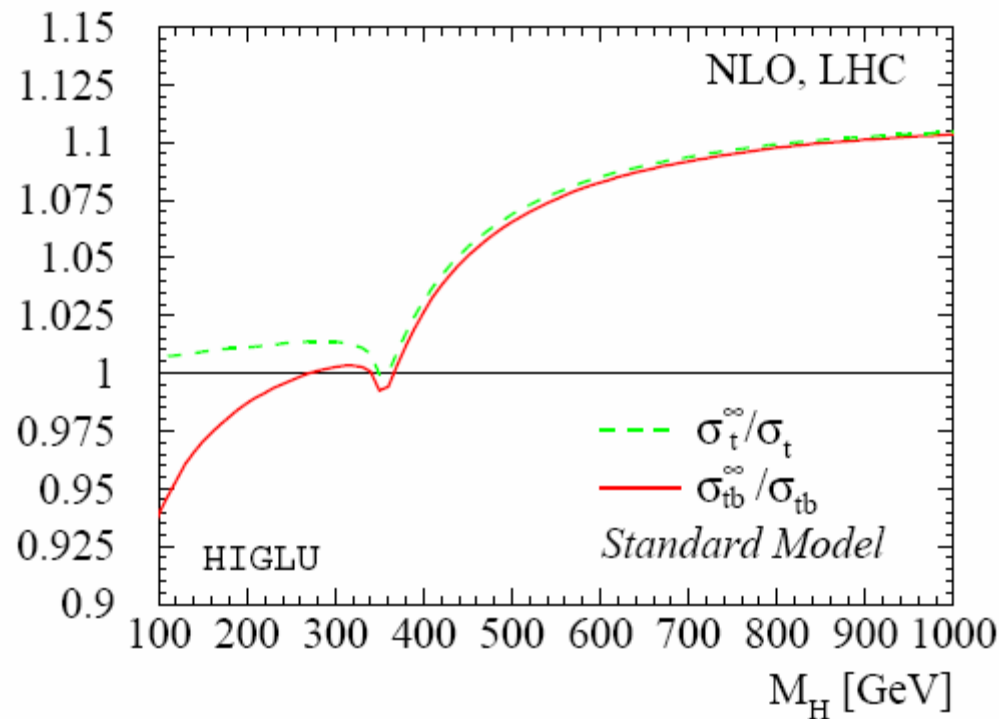


- Resummed > fixed order by 8% ($M_H=120$ GeV)
- Note: Same PDFs used for all curves

Ahrens, Becher, Neubert, Yang, arXiv:hep-ph/0808.3008, 0809.4283

b Contribution to NLO

- b-loops receive smaller QCD NLO contribution than top loops in gluon fusion for $M_H < 2 M_t$



How big are the uncertainties?

- Goal: put it all together
- MRST2006 NNLO PDFs
- Top contribution to NNLL+NNLO in large M_t limit (normalized to exact LO)
- Bottom and b-t loops at NLO with exact mass dependence
- EW corrections assuming factorization

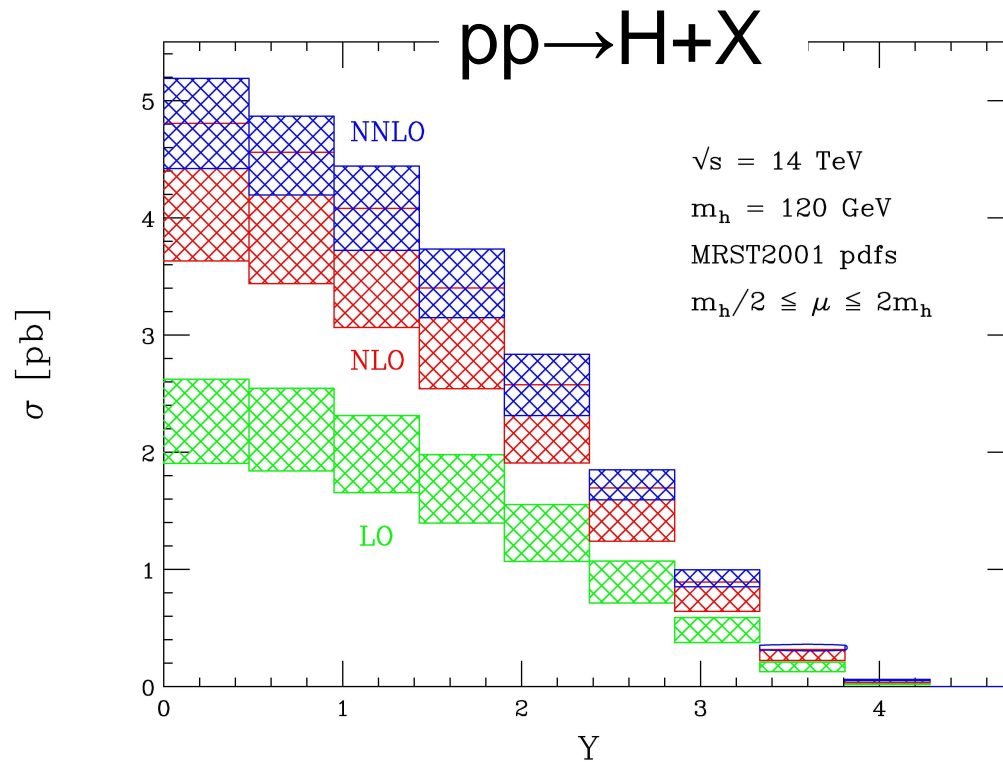
Best Estimates

- Grazzini (Zurich)
 - wrt previous results, +30% for $M_H=115$ GeV, +6% for $M_H=300$ GeV
 - MRST2008 PDFs have small effect at LHC

M_H	$\sigma_{\text{NNLL+NNLO}}$ (pb)	Scale	PDF
120	54.52	+5.13, -5.35	+.91, -.96
130	47.53	+4.33, -4.53	+.76, -.81
150	37.11	+3.18, -3.36	+.53, -.58

Scale uncertainty $\approx 10\%$

Beyond Total Cross Sections



Estimates of scale
dependence inadequate

Higher order corrections
change shapes

Distributions to NNLO

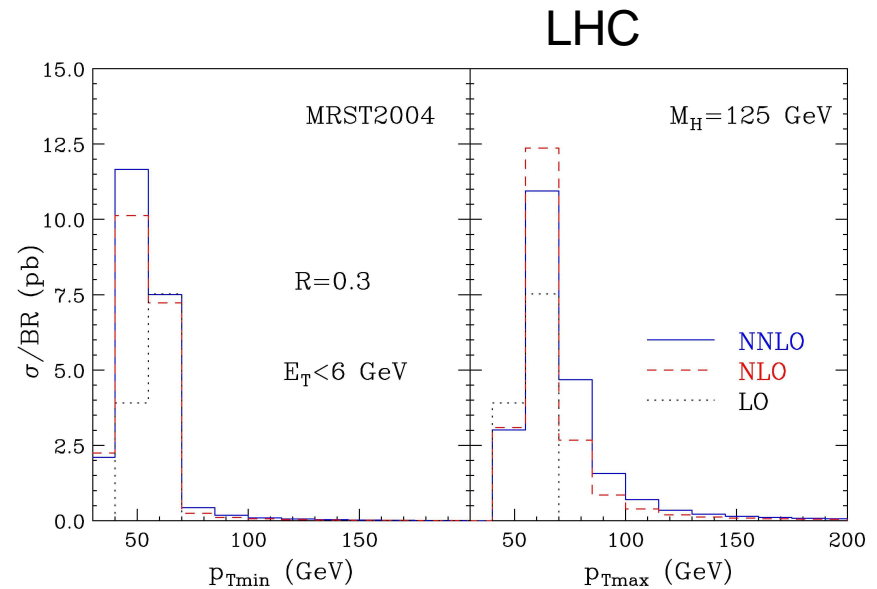
- Do cuts change effects of higher order QCD?
 - Effects of higher order QCD reduced with jet veto
- HNNLO, FEHIP: NNLO MCs
 - NNLO with experimental cuts for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$, $H \rightarrow ZZ$

NNLO Monte Carlos

NNLO MC for $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Photons isolated:
Total energy in cone
of $\Delta R = .3$ less than 6
GeV

Note impact of
NNLO corrections



NNLO, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ with cuts

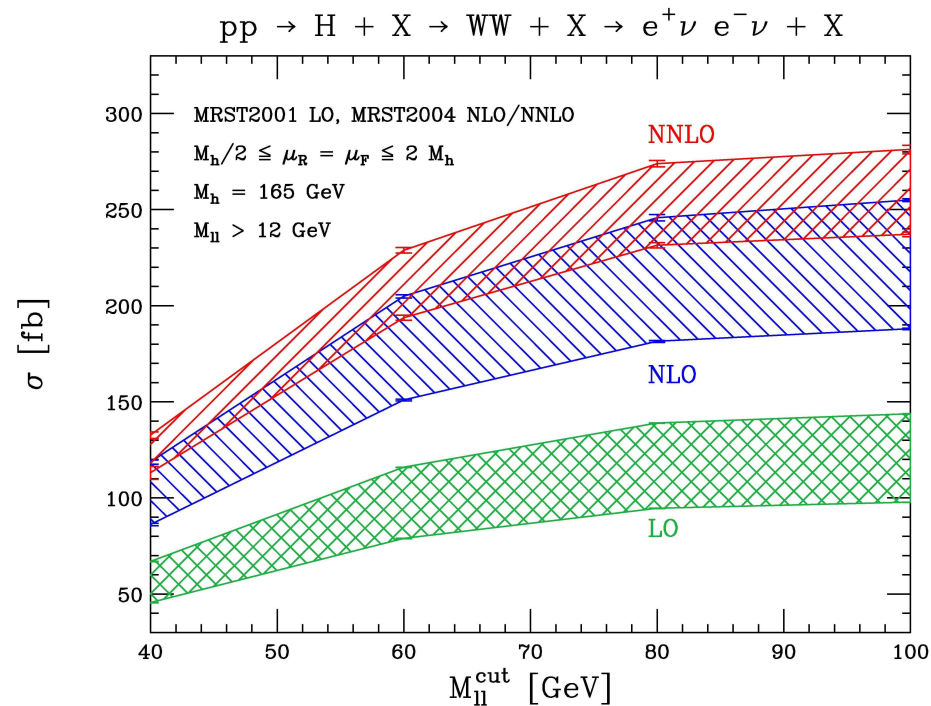
- $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

m_h	$\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}^{\text{cut}} / \sigma_{\text{NNLO}}^{\text{inc}}$	$K_{\text{cut}}^{(2)} / K_{\text{inc}}^{(2)}$
110	0.590	0.981
115	0.597	0.968
120	0.603	0.953
125	0.627	0.970
130	0.656	1.00
135	0.652	0.98

$H \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow l \nu l \nu$ @ NNLO

- Example: $M_H = 165$ GeV
- No cuts, $K_{\text{NLO}} = 1.84$, $K_{\text{NNLO}} = 2.21$ ($\mu = M_H$)
- Simple pre-selection cuts, $K_{\text{NLO}} = 1.83$,
 $K_{\text{NNLO}} = 2.19$
 - $p_{\text{Tl}} > 20$ GeV, $|y| < 2$, $p_{\text{Tmiss}} > 20$ GeV, $M_{\text{ll}} < 80$ GeV, $\Delta\phi_{\text{ll}} < 135^\circ$
- Selection cuts significantly reduce size of higher order contributions, $K_{\text{NLO}} = 1.19$,
 $K_{\text{NNLO}} = 1.11$
 - $p_{\text{Tmin,l}} > 25$ GeV, $35 \text{ GeV} < p_{\text{Tmax,l}} < 50$ GeV, $M_{\text{ll}} < 35$ GeV, $\Delta\phi_{\text{ll}} < 45^\circ$, no jets with $p_{\text{T}} > p_{\text{Tveto}}$

$H \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow l \nu l \nu$ @ NNLO



Band is wider
at NLO than
LO!

Grazzini, arXiv:0801.3232, Anastasiou, Dissertori, Stockl, arXiv:0707.2373

$gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ @ NNLO

- QCD corrections tend to make distributions harder

Cuts:

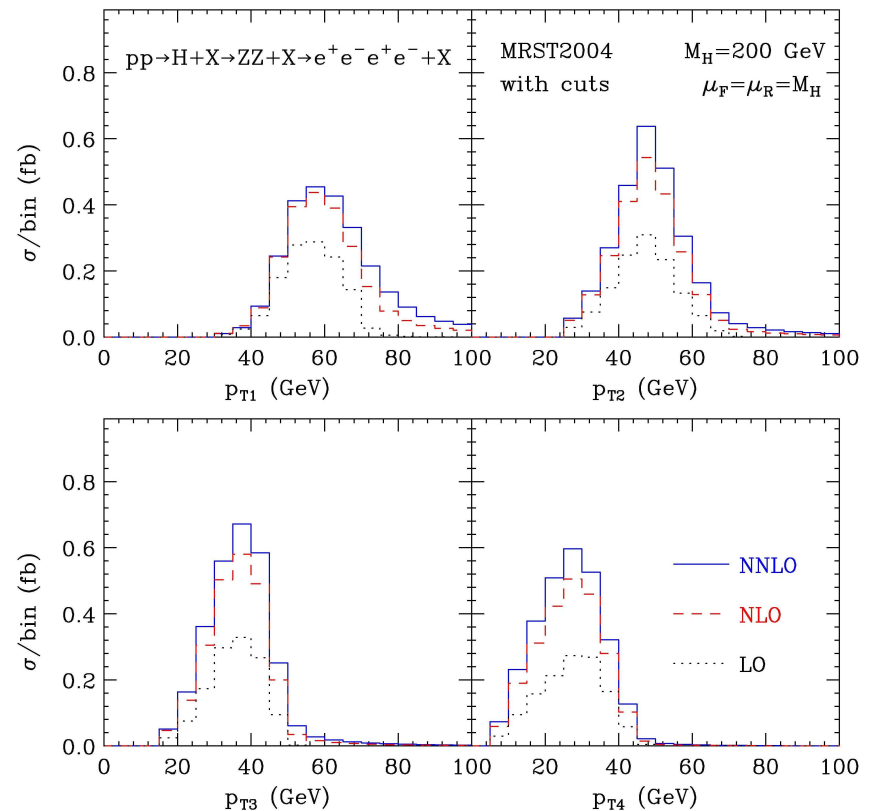
$p_{T1} > 30$ GeV, $p_{T2} > 25$ GeV,

$p_{T3} > 15$ GeV, $p_{T4} > 7$ GeV ,

$|y_l| < 2.5$, leptons isolated,

$81 \text{ GeV} < m_{ll1} < 101 \text{ GeV}$,

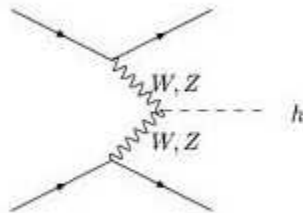
$40 \text{ GeV} < m_{ll2} < 110 \text{ GeV}$



Grazzini, arXiv:0801.3232

Vector Boson Fusion

- QCD NLO corrections increase LO rate by 5-10%
 - Available in VBNLO program
- Implemented for distributions
 - Many of the backgrounds also known at NLO (Zeppenfeld et al)
- Important channel for extracting couplings

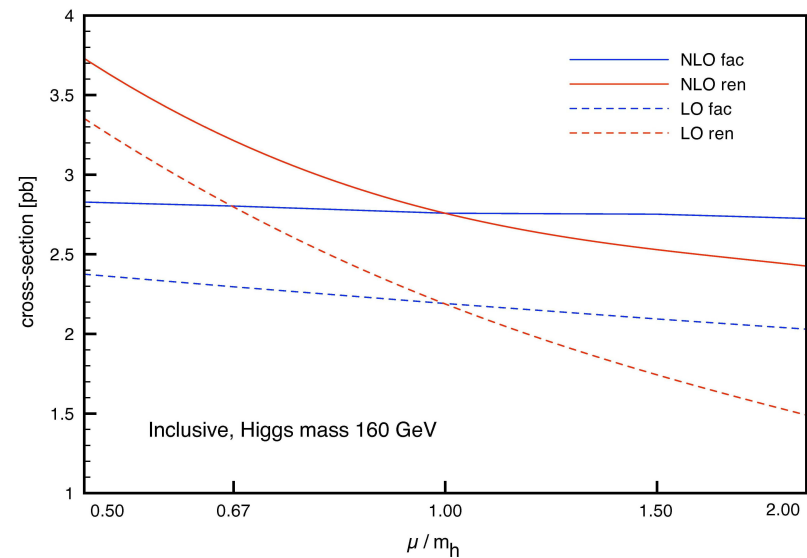
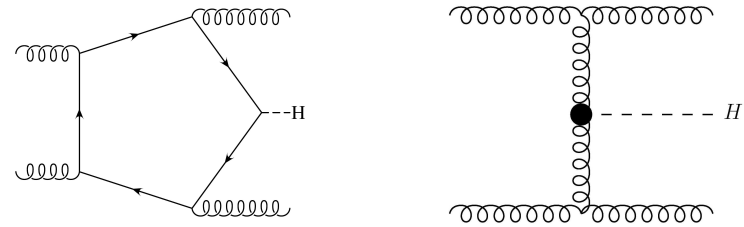


Zeppenfeld et al, 0811.4559

gg→ggH

- Large contributions from gg→ggH
 - Known exactly at one-loop
 - NLO known in large M_t limit
 - Renormalization scale dependence at NLO larger than expected ($\sim 35\%$)

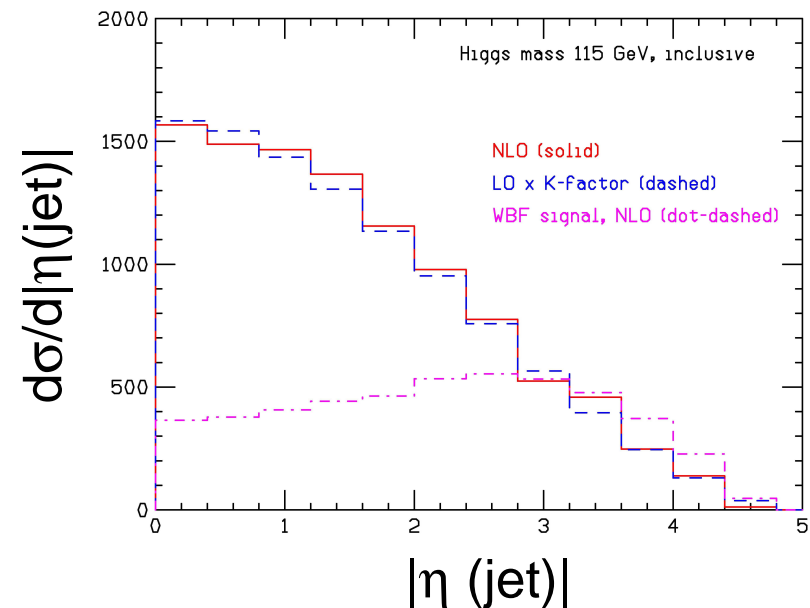
M_H (GeV)	115	160
σ_{LO} (fb)	271	172
σ_{NLO} (fb)	346	236
σ_{VBF} (fb)	911	731



Campbell, Ellis, Zanderighi, arXiv:0608194, Del Duca, Kilgore, Oleari, Schmidt, & Zeppenfeld, arXiv:0108030

$gg \rightarrow ggH$

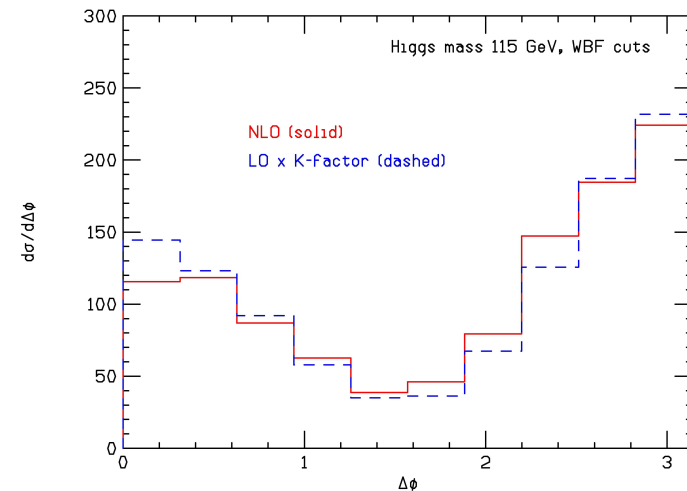
- NLO effects can be included with K-factor
- Inclusive cuts:
 - $p_{Tjet} > 40 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta_{jet}| < 4.5$,
 $R_{jet,jet} > 0.8$
- gg cross section much larger than VBF rate



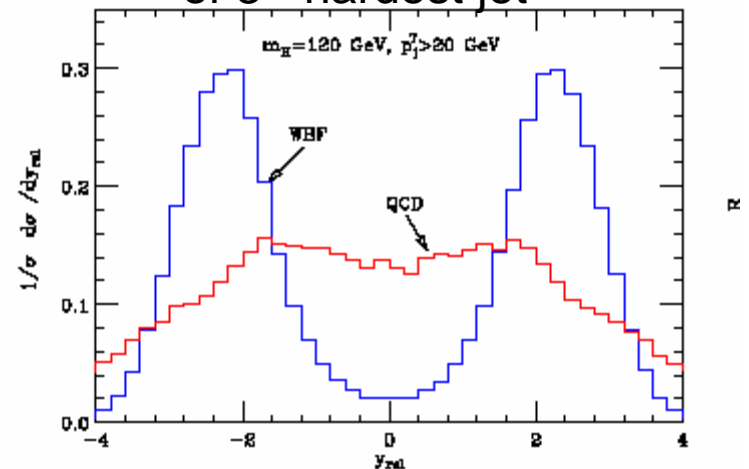
M_H (GeV)	115	160
σ_{LO} (pb)	3.50	2.19
σ_{NLO} (pb)	4.03	2.76
σ_{VBF} (pb)	1.77	1.32

Vector Boson Fusion

- Cuts effective at separating VBF signal from $gg \rightarrow ggh$
 - Require tagging jets well separated in rapidity and in opposite hemispheres

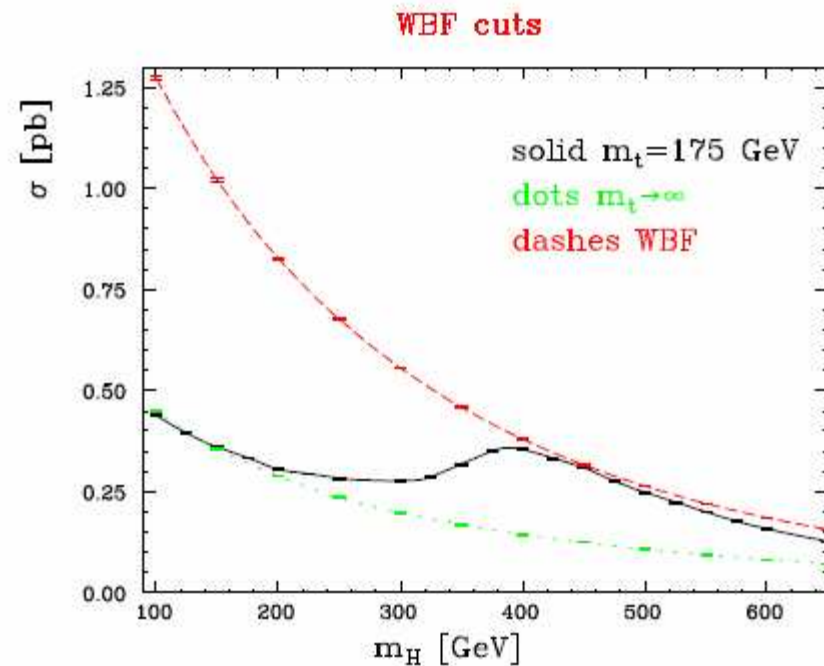
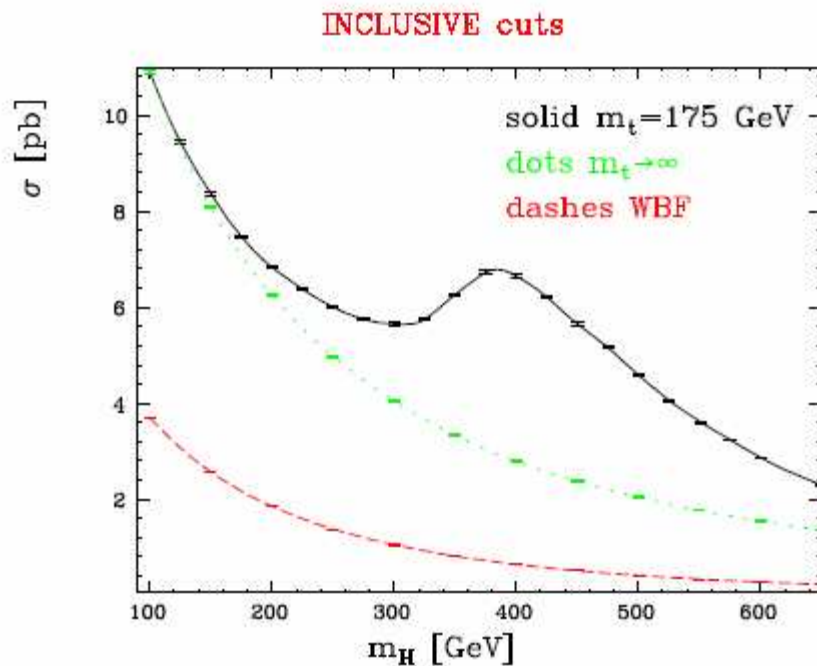


Azimuthal distribution of 3rd hardest jet

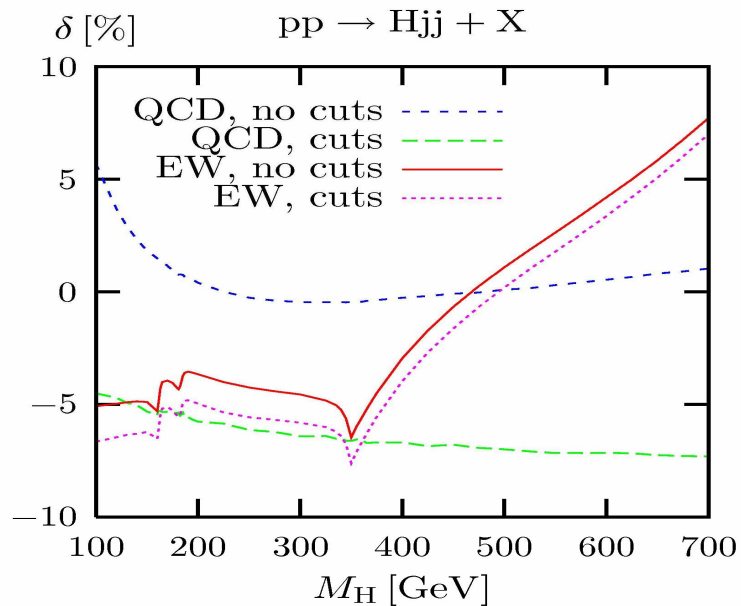


$gg \rightarrow ggH$ vs VBF

- Fourth generation would enhance ggH pollution



QCD & EW Corrections to VBF

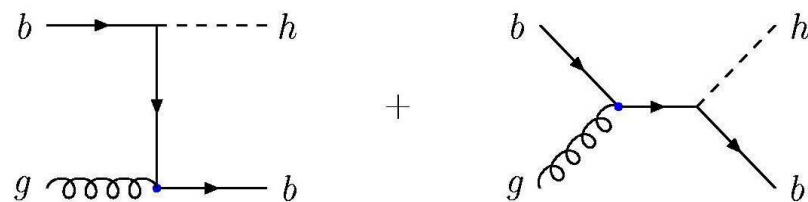


- EW corrections same size as QCD
- Cancellations for small M_H
- Cuts suppress cancellations

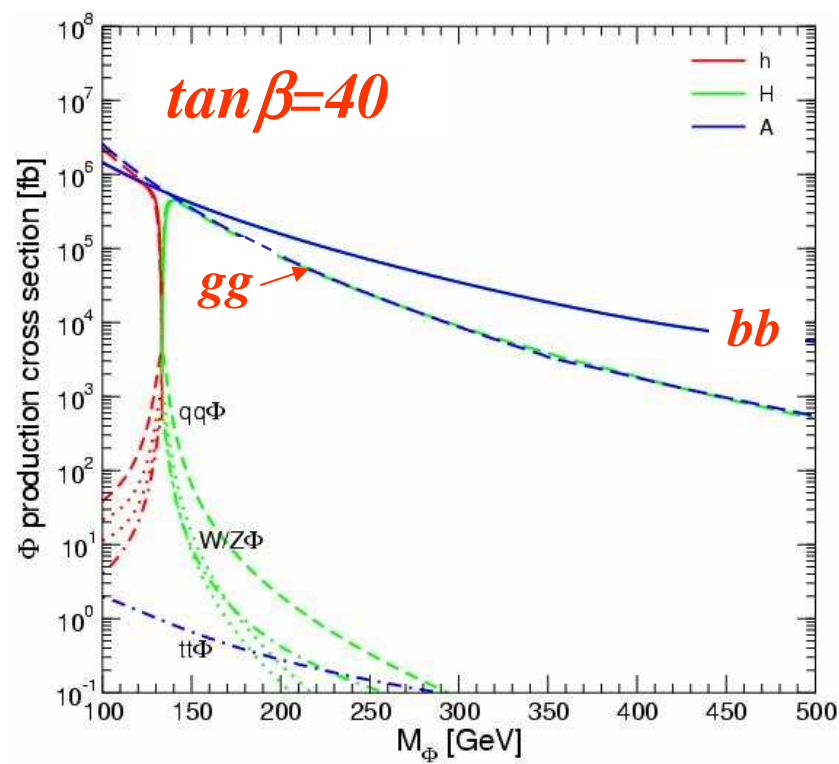
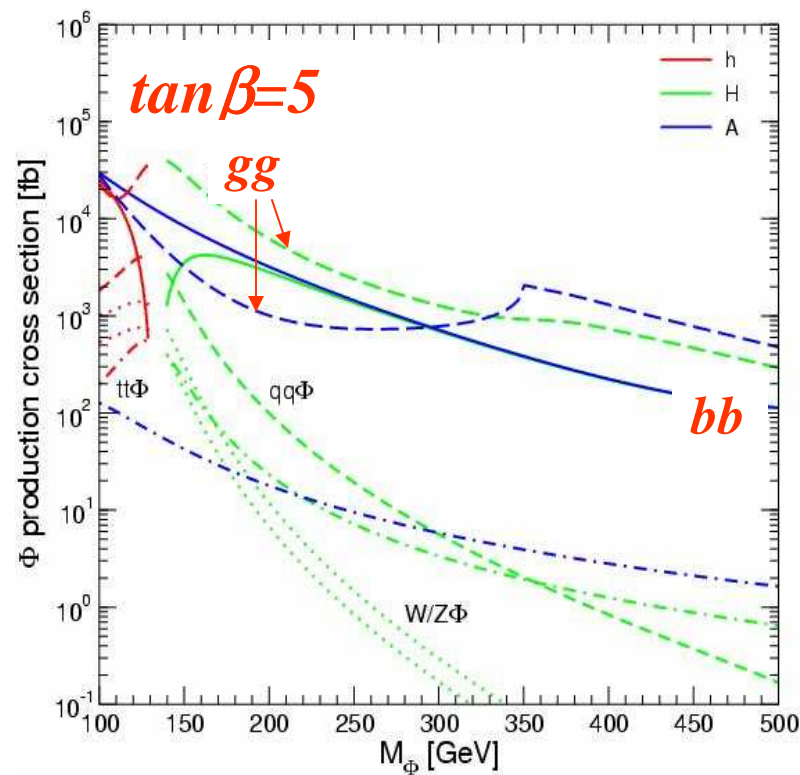
Ciccolini, Denner, Dittmaier, arXiv:0710.4749

Beyond the SM

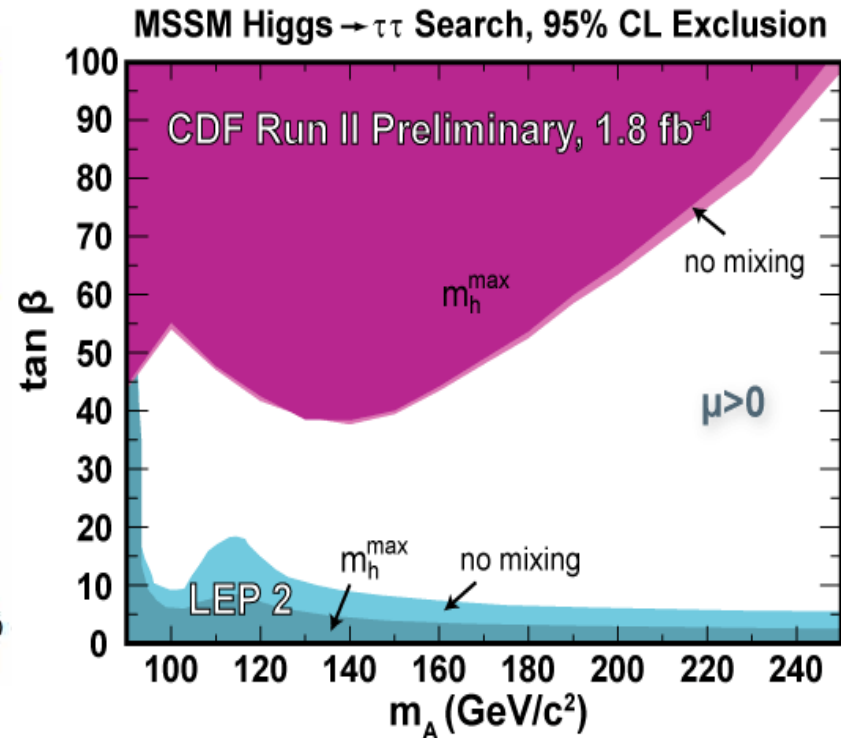
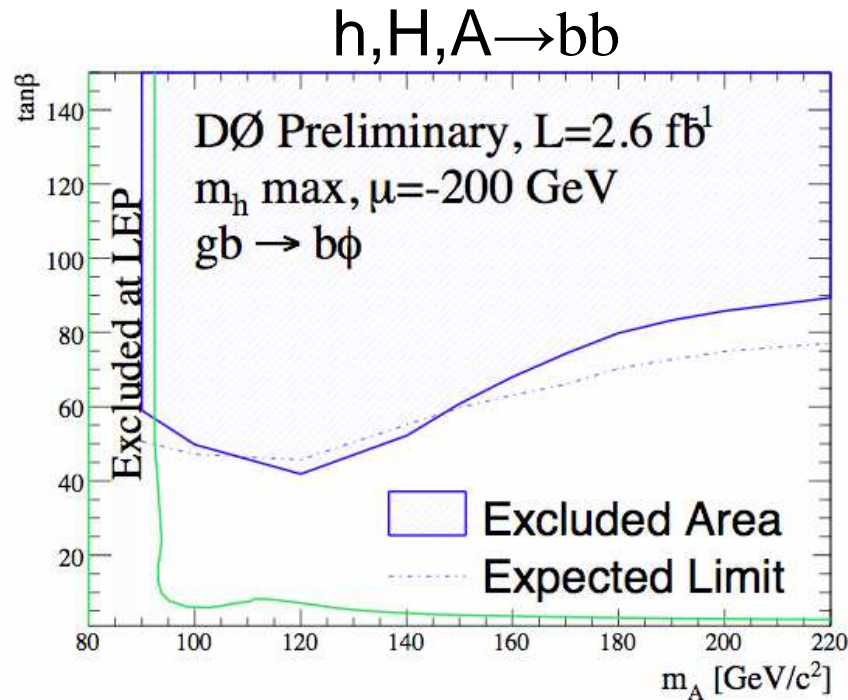
- MSSM is good test case
- New production mechanisms
- SUSY discovered with b 's in much of parameter space



SUSY Higgs Rates at the LHC

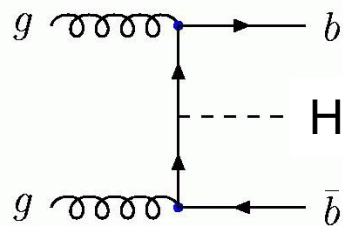


New Higgs Discovery Channels

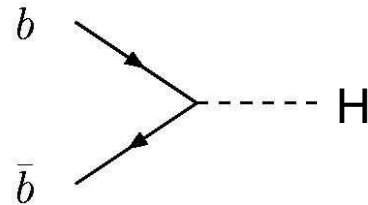


Two Schemes for PDFs:

- 4 flavor number scheme
 - No b quarks in initial state
 - Lowest order process involving Higgs and b 's is $gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}H$
- 5 flavor number scheme
 - Define b quark PDFs (absorbs large logarithms)
 - Higgs produced with no p_T at lowest order ($b\bar{b} \rightarrow H$)
 - Higgs p_T generated at higher orders in expansion

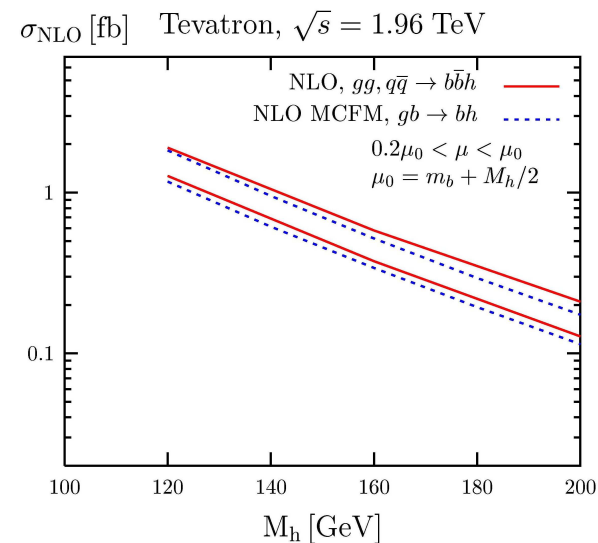
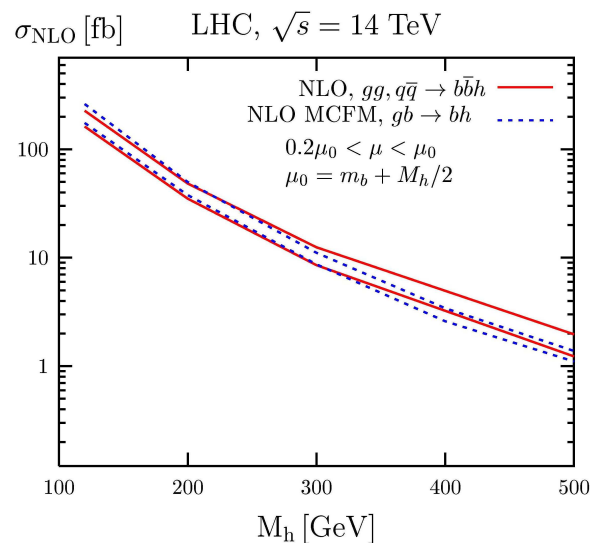


VS



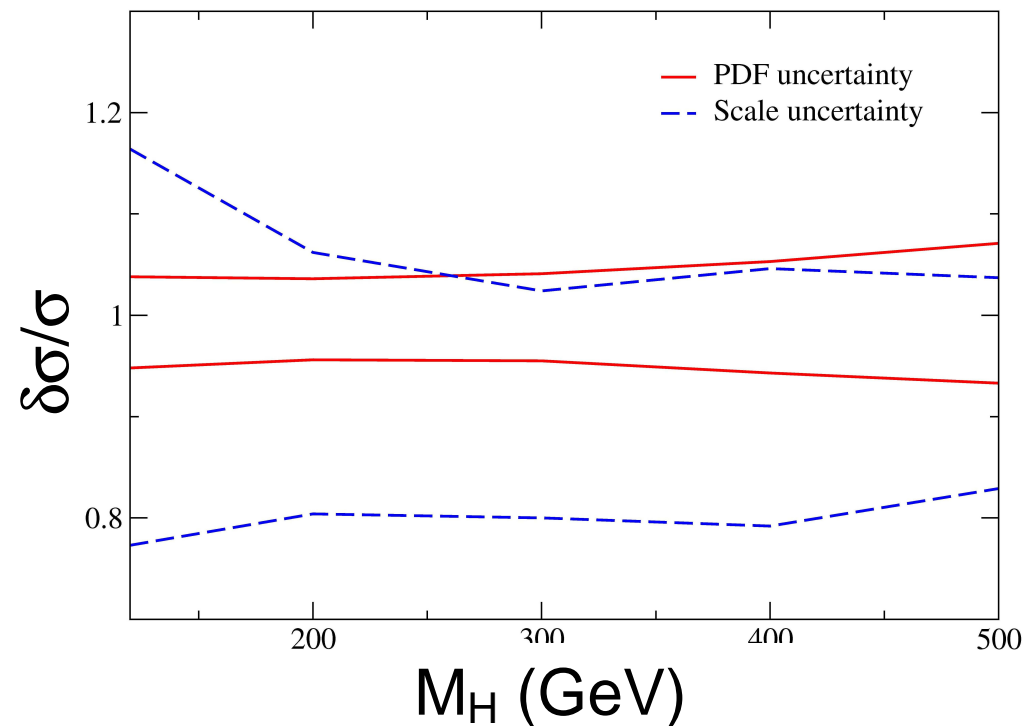
$pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}h$: 1 b tag

- Compare *5 flavor number scheme* (b PDFs) with *4 flavor number scheme* (no b PDFs) for total rates
- Consistent results in two schemes



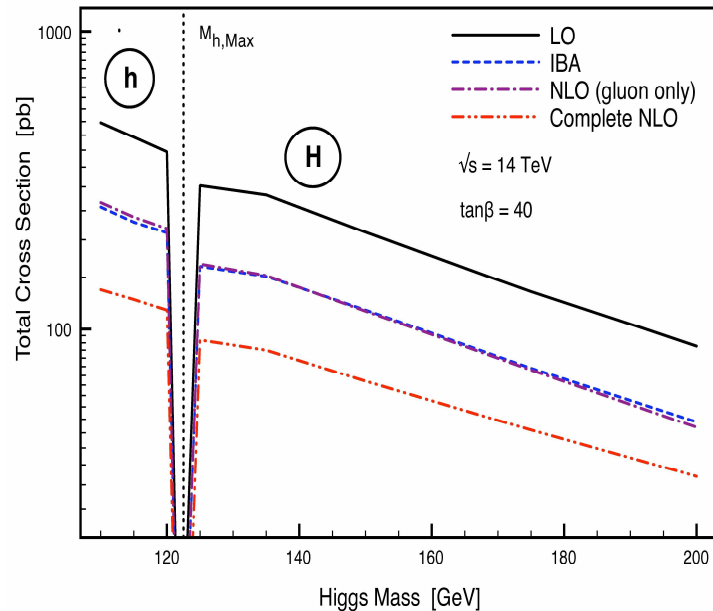
PDF/Scale Uncertainties

- $bg \rightarrow bH$ @ LHC (SM)

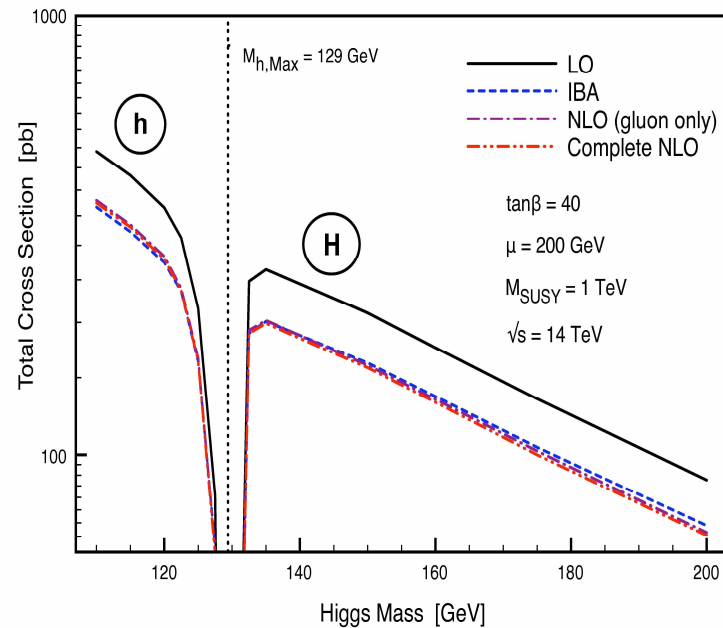


Dawson, Jackson, Reina, Wackerroth, hep-ph/0508293

SQCD Contributions



$$m_g = m_b = 250 \text{ GeV}$$



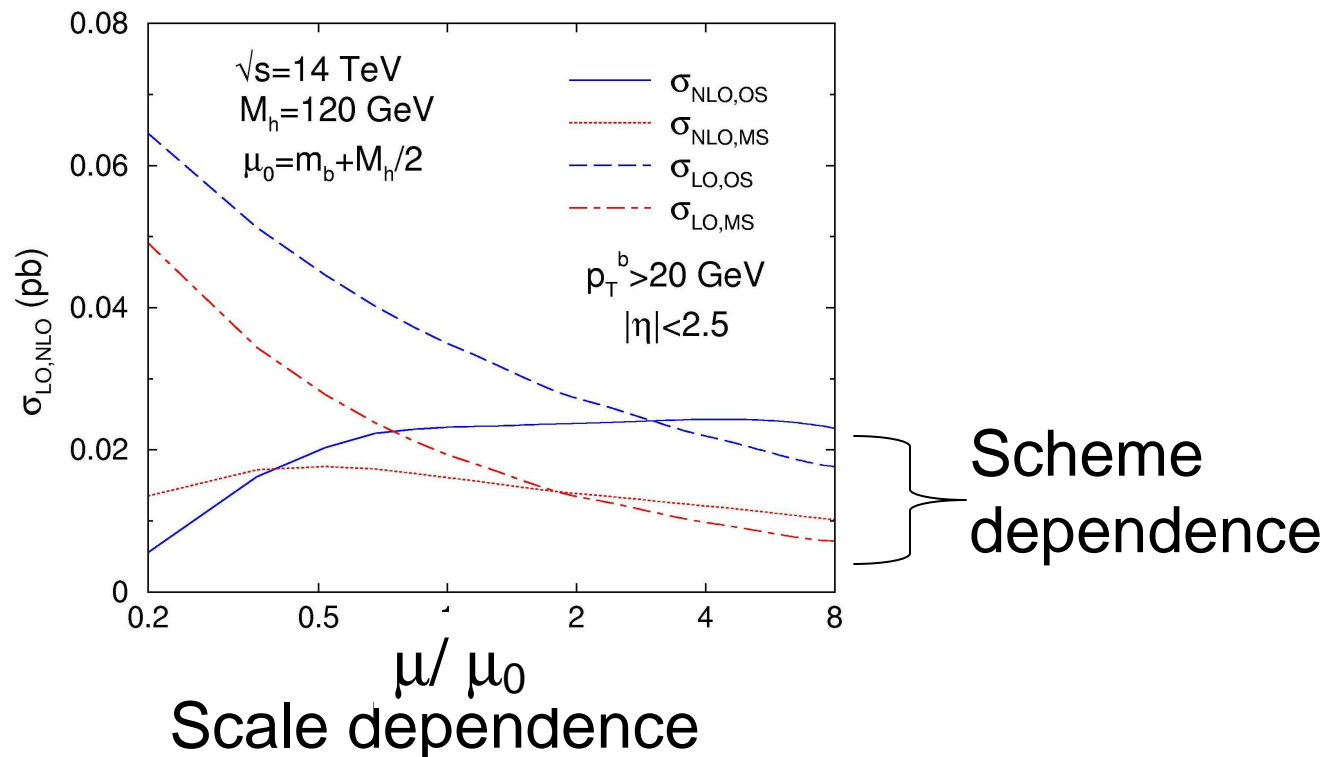
$$m_g = m_b = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

Squark and gluino loops relevant for moderate masses, effects decouple for large gluino mass

Scheme Dependence at NLO

- NLO calculation in on-shell and $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -bar schemes (difference is higher order, but numerically significant)

$$pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}h$$



Conclusions

- Goal: Try to assess theoretical errors on Higgs production rates in SM
- Can you say anything about new physics from rates alone?